

managed under the laws of Texas by the Texas Natural Resource Conservation Commission and local governmental entities; and

"Whereas, Bureau of Reclamation projects in Texas were authorized by congress and constructed under contracts that require repayment of the local share of costs to the Bureau of Reclamation; and

"Whereas, the Bureau of Reclamation's current actual function is largely limited to supervision or repayment of the local share of costs; and

"Whereas, in recent years the Bureau of Reclamation's mission has shifted from water resource conservation and development to oversight and management of existing projects; and

"Whereas, the Bureau of Reclamation, in an effort to support extended oversight and management activities, has imposed fees and charges on local sponsors for services that are neither necessary nor desired; and

"Whereas, State and local governments can manage local water resource projects more economically and efficiently for the benefit of all citizens and the environment of the State of Texas without assistance from the Bureau of Reclamation; and

"Whereas, the Legislature of the State of Texas favors elimination of unfunded federal mandates, unnecessary federal bureaucracy, and elimination of federal debt; and

"Whereas, elimination of operational expenses for the Bureau of Reclamation and immediate repayment of project indebtedness due would assist in balancing the federal budget: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the 74th Legislature of the State of Texas hereby endorse management of state water resource projects by state and local governmental entities created for that purpose without restraint, interference, or unsolicited assistance from the Bureau of Reclamation; and, be it further

*Resolved*, That the Texas Water Development Board, as requested by those entities, is directed to assist local and regional entities in acquiring, either for the local entities or the state, the Bureau of Reclamation ownership interest in existing projects in Texas; and, be it further

*Resolved*, That the Texas Legislature hereby encourage and urge congress to adopt legislation facilitating acquisition of the Bureau of Reclamation interests in existing projects in Texas by the state and local governments; and, be it further

*Resolved*, That the Texas Secretary of State forward official copies of this resolution to the United States Department of Interior, Bureau of Reclamation, the President of the United States, the president of the senate and the speaker of the house of representatives of the United States, and all members of the Texas delegation to the congress with the request that it be officially entered in the Congressional Record as a memorial to the Congress of the United States."

#### EXECUTIVE REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following executive reports of committees were submitted:

By Mrs. KASSEBAUM, from the Committee on Labor and Human Resources:

Ernest W. DuBester, of New Jersey, to be a Member of the National Mediation Board for a term expiring July 1, 1998.

Daniel A. Mica, of Virginia, to be a Member of the Board of Directors of the United States Institute of Peace for a term expiring January 19, 1997.

Hughey Walker, of South Carolina, to be a Member of the National Council on Dis-

ability for a term expiring September 17, 1996.

Thomas R. Bloom, of Virginia, to be Inspector General, Department of Education.

Harris Wofford, of Pennsylvania, to be Chief Executive Officer of the Corporation for National and Community Service.

The following candidates for personnel action in the regular corps of the Public Health Service subject to qualifications therefore as provided by law and regulations:

#### To be assistant surgeon

Patricia A. Berry	Michael E. Toedt
Christine Casey	Catherine L.
Stephanie E.	Woodhouse
Markman	

(The above nominations were reported with the recommendation that they be confirmed, subject to the nominees' commitment to respond to requests to appear and testify before any duly constituted committee of the Senate.)

By Mr. THURMOND, from the Committee on Armed Services:

The following named officer under the provisions of title 10, United States Code, section 152, for reappointment as Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and reappointment to the grade of general while serving in that position under the provisions of title 10, United States Code, section 601(a):

#### CHAIRMAN OF THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF

#### To be general

Gen. John M. Shalikashvili, 000-00-0000, U.S. Army.

(The above nomination was reported with the recommendation that he be confirmed.)

#### INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

The following bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first and second time by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

By Mr. GRASSLEY (for himself and Ms. MOSELEY-BRAUN):

S. 1273. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow a credit for interest paid on education loans; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. LOTT (for himself, Mr. SIMPSON, Mr. NICKLES, and Mr. INHOFE):

S. 1274. A bill to amend the Solid Waste Disposal Act to improve management of remediation waste, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

By Mr. ABRAHAM (for himself, Mr. HATCH, Mr. SPECTER, Mr. KYL, and Mrs. HUTCHISON):

S. 1275. A bill to provide for appropriate remedies for prison condition lawsuits, to discourage frivolous and abusive prison lawsuits, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

#### STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. GRASSLEY (for himself and Ms. MOSELEY-BRAUN):

S. 1273. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow a credit for interest paid on education loans; to the Committee on Finance.

THE HIGHER EDUCATION INVESTMENT ACT OF 1995

• Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, today I am introducing legislation on

behalf of myself and my able colleague from Illinois, Senator MOSELEY-BRAUN. We call it the Higher Education Investment Act of 1995. We hope that this bill will launch an individual income tax credit for interest paid by young people on their student loans.

Our own young people are the ones who truly must balance the Federal budget for the long run. I believe that if we on Capitol Hill want to do our part to balance the Federal budget for the long run, then we must aid human investment in one of its highest forms: knowledge gained through education. As the U.S. Senate, with an obligation toward the national economy, we must underwrite higher education as an economic investment toward future Federal tax revenues. This bill is the workable legislative vehicle.

As a practical matter of income tax credits, the Higher Education Investment Act of 1995 provides targeted taxpayers with a credit for up to 20 percent of the interest paid during the first 5 years in which payments are required on qualified educational loans. A student taxpayer may utilize both this credit and the standard deduction. Thus, a young person, or young married couple, can utilize this credit regardless of whether they are fortunate enough to have the money to begin buying a home and enjoying its related tax benefits. In fact, we intend this bill to aid young people, who are just starting out in life, in their effort to retain enough cash so that they too can have a chance at beginning the good life that many of us from older generations have enjoyed.

As a Congress, we have been decades in saddling the next generation with the burden of paying off our national debt. At a minimum, we should allow its members a mechanism to leverage themselves to accomplish their enormous task. To earn the necessary cash flow to succeed, and to not slip into a lower standard of living that we currently enjoy, the members of the next generation must arm themselves both with knowledge and income potential. During the past decade, tuition and fees at both public and private colleges and universities have increased at rates far exceeding inflation. During the same decade we in Congress eliminated the interest deduction for student loans. Thus, we require the next generation to not only borrow more than we borrowed, we force them pay more than we paid. All of us must find it ironic that, in their efforts to settle up on our open account, which is full of our excesses, we have denied them the same tax benefitted education that we enjoyed.

The social cost is enormous. Large volumes of student loan debt steer students away from socially useful though low paying careers such as teaching, research, or public service. It curbs entrepreneurial action because entrepreneurial ventures involve risk, and large, fixed, monthly student loan repayment obligations do not lend themselves to a young person's appetite for